

## SELECTIONS

FROM THE

## VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RÁJPÚTÁNA,

Received up to 7th April 1892.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU.						
Monthly.						
1	Árya Pattra	Bareilly	Jagdamba Sahai	For March	April 4th	325 copies.
2	Hálat-i-Hind	Allahabad	Beni Prasad	" "	" "	600 "
3	Khiyálát-i-Hamidi	Sambhal (Morad-	Hamid-ul-din	" "	" "	600 "
Bi-monthly.						
4	Agra Punch	Agra	Ahíd-ul-din Beg	April 1st	" 7th	300 copies.
5	Jubilee Paper	Lucknow	Yaqúb Khán	" "	" "	275 "
6	Kanauj Punch	Kanauj (Farukh-	Bhaggó Khán	" "	" 3rd	275 "
Tri-monthly.						
7	Hámid-ul-Akhhár	Moradabad	Iláhi Bakshah	March 31st	" 4th	200 "
8	Indian Graphic	Lucknow	Maháráj Krishn	" 20th	" 1st	180 "
9	Latif-ul-Akhhár	Gorakhpur	Muhammad Latif	April 5th	" 7th	...
10	Mufid-i-Km	Agra	Khán.	March 20th & April	" 1st & 7th	125 "
11	Urdu Akhhár	Moradabad	Qádir Ali Khán	1st	" 3rd	125 "
			Abdul Aziz	" 25th	" 3rd	125 "



No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
<b>URDU—(concluded).</b>						
<b>Weekly.</b>						
13	Akhbār-i-Ālam ...	Meerut ...	Mugarrab Husain Khān.	March 29th & April 5th.	April 1st & 7th.	65 copies.
13	Ālam-i-Taswīr ...	Cawnpore ...	Rahmat-ul-lah ...	" 22nd ...	" 1st ...	300 "
14	Alwaqt ...	Gorakhpur ...	Ghulam Sa'id ...	" 30th ...	" 2nd ...	" "
15	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Kishun Lal ...	April 2nd ...	" 7th ...	158 copies.
16	Āzād ...	" ...	Ashraf Ali ...	" 1st ...	" 3rd ...	250 "
17	Colonel ...	Moradabad ...	Banwari Lal ...	" " ...	" 6th ...	250 "
18	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Thakur Prasad ...	March 12th & April 2nd.	" 7th ...	250 "
19	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...	Rampur ...	Muhammad Husain,	April 4th ...	" 6th ...	446 "
20	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizam Ahmad ...	" 1st ...	" 4th ...	500 "
21	Hindustani ...	Lucknow ...	Ganga Prasad, Varma	March 30th ...	" 1st ...	300 "
22	Jam-i-Jamshed ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	" 20th ...	" " ...	150 "
23	Kayastha Reformer ...	Bareilly ...	Thakur Prasad ...	April 2nd ...	" 7th ...	300 "
24	Khurshid-i-Afagh ...	Pilibhit ...	Masdar Ahsan Khan,	March 31st ...	" 2nd ...	200 "
25	Matla-i-Nur ...	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	April 2nd ...	" 5th ...	50 "
26	Naiyar-i-Ālam ...	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	March 28th ...	" 4th ...	250 "
27	Najm-ul-Hind ...	" ...	Avatar Krishn ...	" 31st ...	" 3rd ...	275 "
28	Nasir-i-Hind ...	Agra ...	Muhammad Ali ...	April 1st ...	" 5th ...	40 "
29	Nizam-ul-Mulk ...	Moradabad ...	Fahim-ul-din ...	March 31st ...	" 3rd ...	250 "
30	Nur-ul-Anwar ...	Cawnpore ...	Abdul Hamid ...	April 2nd ...	" 6th ...	196 "
31	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Sajjad Husain ...	March 31st ...	" 5th ...	450 "
32	Rahbar ...	Moradabad ...	Partap Krishn ...	" " ...	" 2nd ...	160 "
33	Rias-ul-Akhbar ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizam Ahmad ...	April 1st ...	" 4th ...	325 "
34	Rohilkhand Punch ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	March 20th ...	" 1st ...	150 "
35	Sitara-i-Hind ...	" ...	Banwari Lal ...	" 28th ...	" 4th ...	125 "
36	Tamannai ...	Lucknow ...	Puran Chand ...	April 1st ...	" 5th ...	125 "
37	Tarrar ...	Moradabad ...	Partap Krishn ...	March 25th ...	" 2nd ...	250 "
38	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Jairaj Singh ...	" 27th ...	" 1st ...	340 "
39	Tut-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Sajjad Husain ...	" 24th ...	" " ...	150 "
<b>Daily.</b>						
40	Oudh Akhbar ...	Lucknow ...	Sheo Prasad ...	April 1st to 7th.	" 1st to 7th.	540 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
<b>URDU-ENGLISH. Bi-weekly.</b>						
41	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Alim-ul-lah ...	" 2nd ...	" 4th ...	464 copies (including 283 copies taken by Govt.)
<b>HINDI. Monthly.</b>						
42	Devanagri Gazette ...	Meerut ...	Gauri Datt ...	For March ...	" 7th ...	200 copies.
43	Godharm Prakash ...	Farukhabad ...	Mohan Lal ...	" February ...	" 1st ...	400 "
<b>Weekly.</b>						
44	Bharat Jiwan ...	Benares ...	Ram Krishn, Varma,	March 28th & April 4th.	" 1st & 6th.	1,500 "
45	Prayag Samachar ...	Allahabad ...	Jagan Nath ...	March 31st ...	" 2nd ...	400 "
46	Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar ...	Udaipur ...	Ashyachalak Dan ...	" 28th ...	" 1st ...	100 "
<b>Daily.</b>						
47	Hindustan ...	Kalakanhar ...	Deva Charan ...	" 31st to April 5th.	" 1st to 6th.	470 "
<b>HINDI-URDU. Monthly.</b>						
48	Arya Darpan ...	Shahjahanpur ...	Bakhtawar Singh ...	For March ...	" 2nd ...	500 "
49	Jat Samachar ...	Kagari (Agra),	Kanhai Singh ...	" " ...	" 3rd ...	650 "
<b>Weekly.</b>						
50	Kashi Patrika ...	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar, Misra, M.A.	April 1st ...	" 4th ...	500 copies (including 248 copies taken by Govt.)
<b>Bi-weekly.</b>						
51	Jaipur Gazette ...	Jaipur ...	Mahavir Prasad ...	March 23rd & 26th.	" 1st, & 5th.	1,100 copies.
<b>MARATHI-ENGLISH. Weekly.</b>						
52	Nyaya Sudha ...	Hards ...	Wasudeva Bhaskar...	" 30th ...	" 1st ...	450 "
<b>GORKHA. Weekly.</b>						
53	Bharat Jiwan ...	Benares ...	Ram Krishn, Varma,	April 1st ...	" 3rd ...	650 "



## I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

1. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 2nd April, refers to Sir Charles Dilke's remarks on the paucity of Englishmen in India in a speech lately delivered by him, and observes that he is manifestly of opinion, though he did not expressly say so, that an increase in the number of Englishmen in India is necessary for the proper conduct of the administration and the maintenance of British rule. It would be well if a large number of Englishmen were permanently settled in this country. In that case, they would be a source of strength to the empire, and natives would easily get their political rights with their assistance.

HINDUSTÁN.  
April 2nd, 1892.

2. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 1st April, observes that Mr. George Yule was a strong supporter of the National Congress and a leader of the Calcutta mercantile community. His death is equally regretted by natives and Europeans.

HINDUSTÁN.  
April 1st, 1892.

3. The *Bhārat Jivān* (Benares), of the 4th April, says that the death of Mr. George Yule, the president of the fourth Allahabad National Congress, is to be deeply regretted. He was always ready to advocate the cause of the Congress, and his death is a severe loss to this country. It is very unfortunate that powerful congressionists are fast disappearing.

BHĀRAT JIVĀN.  
Apr. 4th, 1892.

4. The *Nizām-ul-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 31st March, says that it is rumoured that Nawāb Safdar Ali Khān has taken a paper back from a trader at Moradabad at an expense of several thousand rupees. The proceeding has been characterized by a great deal of cunning and deceit.

NIZĀM-UL-MULK.  
Mar. 31st, 1892.

## II.—ADMINISTRATION.

5. The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 31st March, says that some correspondence has lately taken place between Mr. Sir Auckland Colvin and Mr. W. S. Caine and Lord Cross regarding the excise administration in this country. The correspondence will shortly be published in pamphlet form. In an official letter Sir Auckland Colvin contradicted Mr. Caine's statements, making use of strong language. Mr. Caine has answered His Honor's objections and pointed out that His Honor is not well acquainted with the state of things in the provinces ruled by him. Lord Cross has acknowledged His Honor's mistakes.

NAJĀM-UL-HIND.  
Mar. 31st, 1892.

6. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 31st March and 1st April, referring to the case of Mr. Wheeler, censures the *Times of India* and the *Pioneer* for doubting the correctness of the finding of the commission which has been accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor, and for considering Mr. Wheeler's statement to be true, on the ground that if he had not written a judgment in the first instance, he would have written another judgment afterwards. The *Hindustán* observes that no newspaper should allow itself to be influenced by race feeling in commenting on any such case.

HINDUSTÁN.  
Mar. 31st and April 1st, 1892.

7. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 2nd April, says that a very sensational case has lately occurred at Bareilly. One Gobindi, a young Hindu girl of Haldwāni, went with her relations to the Ganges fair. On her way back she accidentally got separated from her relations and was left behind by them at the Chandausi Junction, where they had to change the train. The station master sent her to Bareilly in charge of the guard, who made her over to a police constable, who did not take her to the police station, but allowed her to find her way home. She is still in her teens, and had some jewellery on her person. She lost her way and was taken by a police constable to the Sub-Inspector in charge of the police station at Kila, whose name is Abdulla. She was made over by the Sub-Inspector to a chaukidār stationed at Chhaoni village, for reasons best known to himself. At night he himself brought her back to the station. Next day her relations called upon him and asked for her surrender. He told them that she had gone to Aonla. They reported the matter to Pandit Hari Krishna, the City

DABDABA-I-QAISARĪ.  
April 2nd, 1892.



Inspector of Police, who at once made inquiries and found her locked up in a small cell in the house of the chaukidar in Chhaoni. She was in a bad plight and quite frightened. The Pandit reassured her and took her to the District Superintendent of Police. She told the Superintendent how she had been ill-treated. It is rumoured that Abdulla even committed rape upon her. The case has created a profound sensation at Bareilly, and men are quite alarmed at the gross misconduct of the Sub-Inspector. The case is under inquiry, Abdulla being suspended.

HĀLAT-I-HIND.  
Mar., 1892.

8. The *Hālat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for March, expresses surprise that the number of Magistrates and Revenue Officers at Allahabad has suddenly risen to nearly a dozen, and complains that consequently office accommodation and clerks cannot easily be provided for all of them. Some of the officers are quite inexperienced, and do not even understand the statements of men until those statements are clearly explained to them in Urdu by a pleader, mukhtar or some other person. Government had better establish schools where new officers should be taught the different forms of the vernacular and the court procedure before they are required to decide any cases. It is an injustice to people to make over their cases to such inexperienced officers for decision.

NAJM-UL-HIND.  
Mar. 31st, 1892.

9. The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 31st March, expresses regret that Munshi Ganga Prasad Varma, the proprietor of the *Hindustāni*, has been fined Rs. 100, on the charge of printing copies of a manifesto in connection with the late municipal elections at Lucknow without giving the name of his press on the copies. The omission was brought to the notice of the Magistrate by Munshi Nawal Kishore's agent. Evidently the infliction of the fine is due to the circumstance that Munshi Ganga Prasad Varma has incurred the displeasure of the authorities by his readiness to espouse the cause of the people. He has made an appeal to the Sessions Judge. (A correspondent of the *Hindustān*, Kālākankar, of the 5th April, advertizing to the same case, expresses a hope that the fine will be remitted by the Judge.)

RAHBAR.  
Mar. 31st, 1892.

10. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 31st March, observes that formerly the Government of India was animated by true English generosity and did not like to allow people to die of starvation in times of famine. Sir Cecil Beadon, who failed to make proper arrangements for the relief of famine in Orissa, was compelled to retire; and Lord Northbrook spent six crores of rupees on the relief of famine in Behar. The Government of India was at one time inclined to save life at any cost, but its ideas have now gradually undergone an entire change. Lord Lytton waged war against Afghanistan at an immense cost, but allowed hundreds of thousands of people to perish from starvation in Madras, and the one-pound-of-rice-relief-rate was ingeniously conceived and introduced by Sir Richard Temple. The Government established the famine insurance fund and undertook the relief and prevention of famine, but it is needless to say how far the Government has kept to its undertaking. Under the new famine code Government will render gratuitous relief in time of famine only to idiots, lunatics, and others who, owing to old age, weakness or disease, are unable to work, provided they have no relations to feed them. Hence it will be perceived that the above classes of men who have any relations can expect no relief from Government, even if they are deserted by their relatives. Poor women who live behind the screen will be required to spin cotton in return for the relief they may receive, but few such women know cotton-spinning. Hindus and even Musalmāns will hardly like to live in kitchens, where they will be in danger of losing their caste. The most amusing thing about the famine code is that the responsibility for the relief of famine is thrown on District Boards and that the Boards cannot apply to Government for aid in the matter. Government will voluntarily assist them if necessary. What has become of the promise which Government made when the famine fund was created?

RAHBAR.  
Mar. 31st, 1892.

11. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 31st March, says that, with a view to improve the condition of cultivators, Government desires to fix the maximum rate of interest payable by them to their creditors, to exempt their property from attachment in execution of civil court decrees, and to induce them to curtail their alleged heavy marriage expenses. But any undue interference with money-lenders is sure to prevent them



from making advances to cultivators, and in that case the difficulties of the latter would increase and their ruin would be accelerated. Too much is made of marriage expenses. Few men expend more money on marriages than they can afford. The causes which have really brought about the present unsatisfactory state of things are the high assessments of revenue, the periodical revision of settlement, the levy of multitudinous taxes and the ruinous cost of litigation. If Government desires to improve the condition of the agricultural classes, it should strike at the root of the evil. Under the existing law, disputes are very frequent between landlords and cultivators, who have to spend a great deal of money on litigation in consequence. The law should be amended with a view to restore friendly relations between the two classes.

12. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 30th March, says that the Anglo-Indian officials are under the misapprehension that this country is getting richer and that the abnormal rise in the prices of food-grains causes no hardship to the poorer classes. The great fall in exchange, which presses so severely upon the European officers, is a sign of divine wrath. If they continue to be indifferent and apathetic to the sufferings of natives, whose destinies have been entrusted to them by Providence, they may be exposed to still greater losses.

HINDUSTANI.  
Mar. 30th, 1892.

13. The *Tarrar* (Moradabad), of the 25th March, complains that the English merchants originally drained this country of all its jewels and precious metals and subsequently deprived it of other things. Even wheat has so largely been exported for some years past that one part of the country or another is always exposed to famine. But the English traders are not yet satisfied and are now thinking of arranging for the export of Indian mangoes and peaches. They had better transport India bodily to England, once for all, and be done with it.

TARRAR.  
Mar. 25th, 1892.

14. The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 31st March, referring to the case of Sohan Lal, resident of Firozabad, who has been prosecuted under section 411 of the Indian Penal Code by Mr. Lloyd, Magistrate of Agra, observes that it appears from the statements of the Counsel for the defence that the accused cannot expect justice at Agra. Should not the case be transferred to some other district under the circumstances?

NAJM-UL-HIND.  
Mar. 31st, 1892.

15. The *Bharat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 28th March, says that the Sessions Judge of Allahabad lately sentenced to death one Mir Bandria, who was charged with the murder of a child, although the assessors did not consider him guilty. It is a matter of surprise and regret that a European Judge, who is not thoroughly acquainted with the language, customs and manners of the people, should have power to overrule the unanimous verdicts of native assessors and jurors. In that case there is no use in summoning assessors and juries.

BHARAT JIWAN.  
Mar. 28th, 1892.

16. The *Halat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for March, referring to the 'patwaris' examinations held at several places in these provinces, complains that at one place the examiner was unable to rise early on two days, and that the examination was not held at the fixed time in consequence. One of the questions set to the patwaris was so difficult that even their tutor and the Sadar Kanungo could not solve it.

HALAT-I-HIND.  
Mar. 1892.

17. A correspondent of the *Jam-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 20th March, complains that in October last he protested against children being vaccinated in October and in the second half of March, those months being comparatively hot, but that the vaccination officials did not listen to him. Children vaccinated in October did not get well till the end of November and had to suffer great pain in the interval. Similarly the children who were vaccinated in the second half of March are in a bad state. The writer hopes the mistake will not be repeated.

JAM-I-JAMSHED.  
Mar. 24th, 1892.

18. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 31st March, contains a cartoon in which an old European is represented as a snake-charmer playing on his musical instrument, marked

OUDH PUNCH.  
Mar. 31st, 1892.



"Speech," and water issues from standposts in the shape of snakes. The letter-press is :— "The water-supply scheme : at the sound of the pipe serpents appear."

**Hindustani.**  
Mar. 30th, 1892.

19. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 30th March, gives the proceedings of an open air public meeting held at Lucknow on the 28th idem, under the auspices of the several local associations, to condemn the introduction of octroi duties on wheat, cloth and sheep, on account of the water-works. Although a strong duststorm blew over the city throughout the day, several thousand men gathered together on the occasion, and such a large gathering affords a clear proof of the general dissatisfaction prevailing among the citizens. Sayyid Haidar Mirza was elected president, and resolutions were passed urging the postponement of the levy of new octroi duties until the completion of the water-works, recommending the imposition of duties on wine, woollen fabrics, paper and kerosine oil instead of on wheat, cloth and sheep, and asking Government to make over the nazul income to the municipality to meet the cost of the water-works. Among the speakers were Nawab Sayyid Murtaza Khan, Pandit Salig Ram, Sayyid Zawar Husain, Mirza Muhammad Hadi and Munshi Oudh Behari Lal ; and a strong sub-committee consisting of 75 members was formed to give effect to the objects of the meeting.

**Azad,**  
April 1st, 1892.

20. The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 1st April, publishes the proceedings of the same meeting and observes that the proposal regarding the levy of a tax on grain is really disapproved of by all classes of the people. It is to be hoped the demonstration will have the desired effect.

**Bharat Jivan.**  
April 4th, 1892.

21. The *Bharat Jivan* (Benares), of the 4th April, advertizing to the stoppage of the Hardwar Fair, owing to the outbreak of cholera, observes that cholera was not of a virulent type. Only 8 or 10 deaths occurred. The sudden compulsory dispersion of the crowd exposed the pilgrims to great trouble and inconvenience. As all shops were forcibly closed, they could get no food.

**Bharat-Jiwan.**  
Mar. 28th, 1892.

22. The *Bharat Jivan* (Benares), of the 28th March, says that the Budhba Mangal Fair and the police, which is held in boats on the river, and which was suspended for the last two years, came off this year, the attendance being unusually large. A proclamation was issued to the effect that all boats should give way to the police boat, apparently the object being that the police might have easy access to any place where there was a disturbance of the peace and might at once restore order. But the police abused their power, forcibly entering the principal centres of the fair, compelling respectable men to remove their boats, and bringing their own boat into immediate proximity with the boats where dancing was going on. The smaller boats were in danger of being capsized owing to the confusion caused by the sudden intrusion of the police boat.

**Bharat Jivan.**  
Mar. 28th, 1892.

23. The *Bharat Jivan* (Benares), of the 28th March, publishes a letter from Mahant Keshava Ram of the Benares Temperance Association, who complains that, for the sake of only forty rupees, licenses were granted for the establishment of liquor shops on the banks of the Ganges at Benares during the great Budhba Mangal and Mahabaruni Fairs. Nothing could be more objectionable than that liquor should be allowed to be freely sold at such religious fairs, which are also attended by thousands of women and children. The *Bharat Jivan* disapproves of the grant of licenses, and observes that if any drunkard had fallen to the ground, he would not have been able to rise again and would have been trampled to death by the streams of pilgrims. There was a concourse of about 900,000 men at Benares on the occasion of the Mahabaruni. The Magistrates and the police officers were on the *qui vive* and made excellent arrangements.

**Prayag Samachar.**  
Mar. 31st, 1892.

24. The *Prayag Samachar* (Allahabad), of the 31st March, advertizing to the case of Sangam Lal, a Prayagwal, states that he was ordered by the Magistrate to execute a bond and furnish security to keep the peace on account of his quarrel with Latifan, a prostitute. The *Prayag Samachar* gives an account of the affray that took place between him



and a number of his enemies near the Khusru Garden on the 28th March in the afternoon at the end of the wrestling matches, and also of another that occurred between him and the police on the 30th idem near his house at Daraganj. The cause of his quarrel with the police was that, with the permission of the Magistrate, the police searched his house and found two swords and an axe.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

25. The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 1st April, gives the substance of the chief provisions of the India Councils Bill, and observes that though the National Congress does not approve of the measure, every reasonable man should be satisfied with it. Government would not be well-advised in granting any new rights to the people until they are well qualified to exercise those rights. The submission of the budget to the Viceroy's Legislative Council for discussion is doubtless highly desirable and has been provided for in the Bill.

India Councils Bill.

KEAD.  
April 1st, 1892.

### IV.—EDUCATION.

26. The *Akhbár-i-Álam* (Meerut), of the 5th April, publishes Sir Auckland Colvin's speech at the opening of the Talukdars' School at Lucknow, and observes that His Honor could not have more strongly impressed upon the Talukdars the advantages of education. His speech was full of sympathy and friendly advice. If they still neglect education, they would have only themselves to blame.

Sir Auckland Colvin's speech at the Talukdars' School, Lucknow.

AKHBAR-I-ALAM.  
April 5th, 1892.

27. The *Alwaqt* (Gorakhpur), of the 30th March, publishes His Honor's speech, and remarks that it shows how greatly His Honor sympathizes with the nobility. The whole Indian population should take a lesson from the speech and cultivate learning. It is earnestly to be hoped that His Honor's counsels will have the desired effect on the talukdars.

The same.

ALWAQT.  
Mar. 30th, 1892.

28. The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for March, highly approves of the speech, and observes that, like a true friend, His Honor warned the talukdars of the consequences of further neglect of education on their part. If they and other noblemen of this country have the least sense in them, they will cordially follow His Honor's friendly advice. The *Hálat-i-Hind* publishes a portion of the speech and intends to publish the rest by instalments. (Several other newspapers received this week publish the speech *in extenso*.)

The same.

HALAT-I-HI H.  
Mar., 1892.

29. The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Harda), of the 30th March, says that it appears from the *Madras Educational Journal* that Dr. Bradshaw, who is at present employed in the Madras Presidency, will act for Mr. Monroe, the Inspector-General of Education in the Central Provinces, who shortly goes to England on furlough. It is really surprising that an outsider should be sent for to act for Mr. Monroe, when an able and experienced educational officer like Mr. Thomson is ready at hand in the Central Provinces.

Appointment of Dr. Bradshaw of Madras as Officiating Inspector-General of Education in the Central Provinces.

NYAYA SUDHA.  
Mar. 30th, 1892.

### V.—POST-OFFICE.

30. The *Bhàrat Jivan* (Benares), of the 28th March, says that Mr. Stewart-Wilson, c.s., Under Secretary to the Local Government, has been appointed to officiate as Post Master General in place of Mr. K. J. Badshah, c. s., who goes to England on furlough. The appointment is open to serious objection, inasmuch as the post has been reserved for natives. On the retirement of Rai Salig Rám, Báhadur, the appointment of Mr. Badshah as Post Master General was not in strict accordance with the orders of Government, but Mr. Stewart-Wilson's appointment is entirely opposed to those orders. There are several native officials in these provinces who could satisfactorily manage the postal department during the absence of Mr. Badshah.

Appointment of Mr. Stewart-Wilson, c.s., as Officiating Post Master General of the North-Western Provinces & Oudh.

BHARAT JIVAN.  
Mar. 28th, 1892.

31. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 30th March, in an article headed "Another Injustice to Natives," observes that the post of Post Master General in these provinces is one of

The same.

HINDUSTANI.  
Mar. 30th, 1892.



those appointments which have been expressly reserved for native uncovenanted servants. Mr. Badshah, a native Civilian, was appointed to the post on the pretext that there was no properly qualified man among the uncovenanted officers, but now Mr. Stewart-Wilson, a European Civilian, has been made Officiating Post Master General. The measure involves a breach of promise on the part of Government and is a great disappointment to natives. Is there no man in the postal service or even among the native Civilians fit for the post?

*Najm-ul-Hind.*  
Mar. 31st, 1892.

32. A local correspondent of the *Najm-ul-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 31st March, referring to the article published in the *Najm-ul-Hind* of the 15th idem, regarding Babu Kedar Nath, Postmaster of Moradabad, observes that he is really an ill-tempered man and does not treat people properly. Being a native of Moradabad, like most of his office hands, he is connected with them in one way or another, and he retires to his house at night; and this is the reason why he is often not present at the time of the morning delivery. Under these circumstances his transfer from Moradabad is desirable in the interests of the public service.

#### VI.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

*Jám-i-Jamshed.*  
Mar. 20th, 1892.

Circulation of a proclamation regarding the approach of the Day of Judgment among the Musalmáns at Agra and Moradabad.

33. The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 20th March, publishes a letter received from one Bandah Ali, Agra, who says that a proclamation purporting to have been issued by a priest at Medina is in circulation at Agra. The priest prophesies that the Day of Judgment has arrived and that the world will come to an end within a year, and warns the Musalmáns to repent of their sins and mend their ways. The proclamation appears to be a forgery and to have been issued by a secret enemy of Islam to bring the Muhammadan religion into disrepute. The editor adds that a similar paper is in circulation at Moradabad, and that an inquiry should be made to find out the author.

*Oudh Punch.*  
Mar. 31st, 1892.

Comparison between John the Baptist and Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán.

34. A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 31st March, says that some Musalmáns represent Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán as a man driven out of the presence of God, while the Maulvis generally consider him an atheist. After a very careful consideration of the subject, the writer has arrived at the conclusion that if Mirza Ghulam Ahmad of Kadian is the second Messiah or Christ, as he represents himself to be, Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán is the second John the Baptist, there being some strong points of resemblance between the two. John lived on locusts and wild honey, for which he had to pay nothing; similarly Sir Sayyid depends for his support on the pension he receives from Government. Like John, Sir Sayyid uses woollen clothing and a waist-band. John was beheaded by the Hebrew Governor for his righteousness, and it is believed that Sir Sayyid has sold his head, which will consequently be cut off at his demise for examination.

*Hálat-i-Hind.*  
Mar., 1892.

Fire in Katra, Allahabad.

35. The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for March, on the authority of a local correspondent, complains that at 3 A. M. on the 13th March a shop caught fire in Katra; people ran to the standpost for water, in vain; and the well situated close by was exhausted, as it has not been repaired since the introduction of the new water-works. The Municipal Commissioners of the ward were conspicuous by their absence, and policemen watched the fire as indifferent spectators, as usual. One member of the family to which the shop belongs perished in the flames. No fire engine has been provided by the Municipal Board for the Katra ward. Any wells of which the water is condemned as unwholesome by the Municipal doctor are forcibly closed up: in course of time all wells will be stopped in this way. In that case, if the water-works ever happen to get into disorder, all Allahabad will be exposed to great inconvenience from the scarcity of water, and if a fire breaks out it will be difficult to extinguish it.

*Naiyar-i-Azam.*  
Mar. 28th, 1892.

Fires at Moradabad.

36. The *Naiyar-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of the 28th March, complains that several fires have lately occurred at Moradabad, and urges that the Municipal Board should obtain fire-engines.



37. The *Ját Samáchar* (Kagarol), for March, publishes the proceedings of a Ját meeting held at Brindaban on the 22nd March, under the auspices of the Ját Sabha of Muttra. The Sabha resolved to enforce the rules framed by Kunwar Udai Singh for the curtailment of marriage expenses among the Ját in the Muttra district, and to levy at least Rs. 2 from the parents of the bridegroom and of the bride on the occasion of a marriage on account of the Ját boarding-house at Agra.

JÁT SAMÁCHAR.  
Mar. 22nd, 1892.

38. The *Bhārat Jivan* (Benares), of the 28th March, complains that extremely weak and thin bullocks are to be found yoked in road-watering and conservancy carts at Benares, and that the drivers cruelly maltreat the animals. The bullock which draws the watering cart on the new road near the kotwali is in a most miserable condition. What has become of the Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and what are the police about? Would a private individual be allowed to use such animals?

BHĀRAT JIVAN.  
Mar. 28th, 1892.

39. The *Indian Graphic* (Lucknow), of the 20th March, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that the inhabitants of Ajmere are exposed to great inconvenience from the scarcity of water, the Anāsagar tank and wells having dried up. Almost the whole city at present depends for its supply of water on the large Jhalra well.

INDIAN GRAPHIC.  
Mar. 20th, 1892.

ALLAHABAD, } PRIYA DAS, M.A.,  
The 11th April 1892. } Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.



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